

**Precalc Warm Up # 12-1**

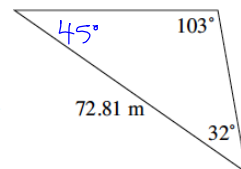
Accurately sketch each triangle, then solve and find area. (nearest 10th)

1.  $a = 10$   
 $b = 6$   
 $c = 13$

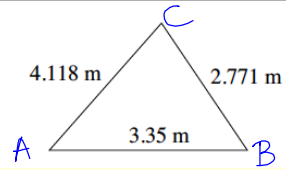
2.  $a = 6$   
 $c = 5$   
 $C = 32^\circ$

**HW Questions, p. 304 (bottom of page, from Friday)**

1. The diagram shows a triangular building plot. The distances are given in metres. Find the length of the two remaining sides of the plot giving your answers correct to the nearest hundredth of a metre. *law of sines.*

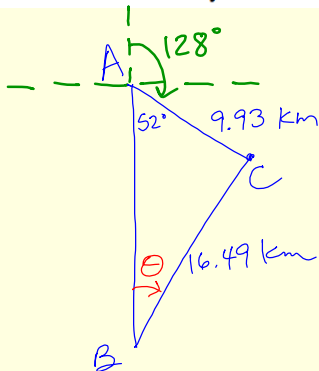


3. A triangular metal brace is part of the structure of a bridge. The lengths of the three parts are shown in metres. Find the angles of the brace.



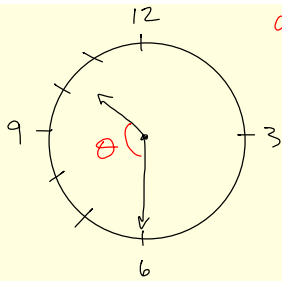
law of cosines  
find  $\angle B$  first.

5. Ayton is directly north of Byford. A third town, Canfield, is 9.93 km from Ayton on a bearing of  $128^\circ$  true. The distance from Byford to Canfield is 16.49 km. Find the bearing of Canfield from Byford.



Use Law of Sines

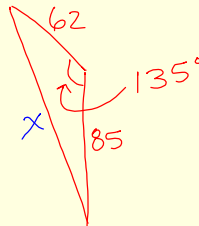
- 7.** A town clock has 'hands' that are of length 62cm and 85cm.
- Find the angle between the hands at half past ten.
  - Find the distance between the tips of the hands at half past ten.



a)  $\frac{180}{6} = 30^\circ$  between each hour

$\theta = 4.5(30) = 135^\circ$

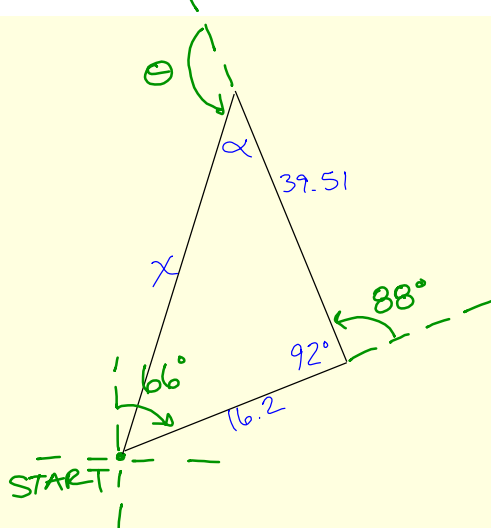
b)



Use Law of Cosines

- 9.** An aircraft takes off from an airstrip and then flies for 16.2 km on a bearing of  $066^\circ$  true. The pilot then makes a left turn of  $88^\circ$  and flies for a further 39.51 km on this course before deciding to return to the airstrip.

- Through what angle must the pilot turn to return to the airstrip?
- How far will the pilot have to fly to return to the airstrip?



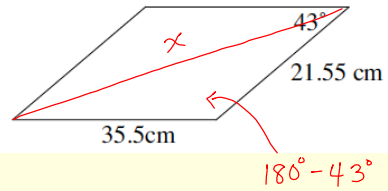
a) find  $\alpha$  using law of Cosines, then

$\theta = 180 - \alpha$

b) find  $x$  with law of Cosines or

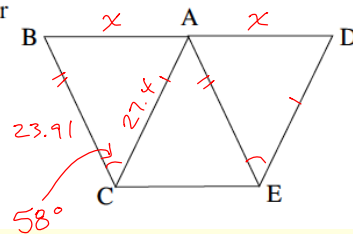
law of Sines

11. The diagram shows a parallelogram. Find the length of the longer of the two diagonals.



Now use law of Cosines

13. The diagram shows a part of the support structure for a tower. The main parts are two identical triangles, ABC and ADE.  $AC = DE = 27.4$  cm and  $BC = AE = 23.91$  cm. The angles ACB and AED are  $58^\circ$ . Find the distance BD.  $= 2x$

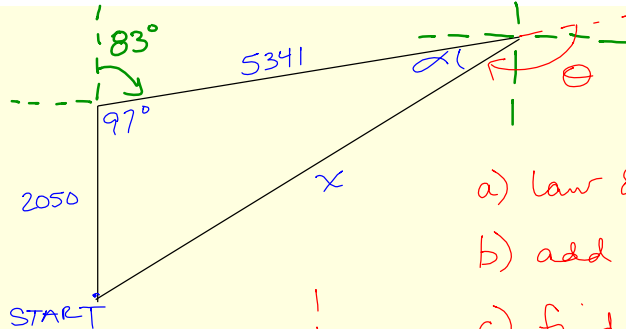


law of Cosines.

15. A triangular cross-country running track begins with the runners running North for 2050 metres. The runners then turn right and run for 5341 metres on a bearing of  $083^\circ$  true. Finally, the runners make a turn to the right and run directly back to the starting point.

Answers in the back are correct  
11

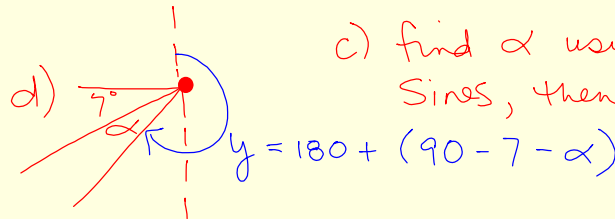
- Find the length of the final leg of the run.
- Find the total distance of the run.
- What is the angle through which the runners must turn to start the final leg of the race?
- Find the bearing that the runners must take on the final leg of the race.



a) law of cosines, find  $x$

b) add up sides

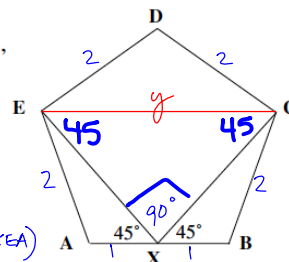
c) find  $\alpha$  using law of Sines, then:  $\theta = 180 - \alpha$



17. A sandpit in the shape of a pentagon ABCDE is to be built in such a way that each of its sides are of equal length, but its angles are not all equal.

The pentagon is symmetrical about DX, where X is the midpoint of AB.

The angle AXE and BXC are both  $45^\circ$  and each side is 2 m long.



- Find  $\angle XEA$ . (Law of Sines)
- Find the length of EX. Find  $\angle A$  ( $180 - 45 - \angle XEA$ )
- How much sand is required if the sandpit is 30 cm deep? Give your answer to three decimal place.

then use law of cosines to find EX

c) First find  $y$ . Isosceles Rt  $\Delta$

then  $V = (\text{sum the } \Delta \text{ areas}) (0.3 \text{ m})$

30 cm deep

## HW: Law of Sines Construction WS

Use construction tools to accurately draw each triangle, then solve.